

3/22/79

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - March 22, 1979

8:00 Breakfast with Economic Advisers.
(60 min.) (Mr. Fred Kahn) - The Cabinet Room.

9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - Oval Office.

9:30 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:45 Senator Edmund S. Muskie. (Mr. Frank Moore).
(10 min.) The Oval Office.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

12:10 Judge W.F. Blanks/Family. (Mr. Hamilton
(3 min.) Jordan) - The Oval Office.

12:15 Senator Larry Pressler/Family. (Mr. Frank
(5 min.) Moore) - The Oval Office.

12:20 Mr. Hilmar L. (Bill) Solberg, President,
(5 min.) Kiwanis International. (Ms. Anne Wexler).
 The Oval Office.

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - Oval Office.
(60 min.)

2:00 Meeting with Labor/Management Group on
(10 min.) Textile Agreements. (Mr. Robert Strauss).
 The Roosevelt Room.

Chick Chariken - Murray Findley
Bob Small - Morris Bryan - Textile Mfg
John Woltz - Apparel Mfg.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Textile mtg 3-22-79

2 1/2 mil. Women, minorities
1st industry group → W.H.
predictability re imports, govt policy
inc exports = Comm Dept
productivity, Competition &
MTN - benefit, support
Adm. textile policy - implemented

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8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED E. KAHN *Fred*

SUBJECT: Agenda for the Inflation Breakfast,
March 22, 1979, 8 a.m., Cabinet Room

1. Status of sectoral plans

Food
Health Care

CCC -> 105% Low milk

*A standard
Bust 4
Price reports*

2. Presidential participation in anti-inflation program
events (see attached memorandum)

Business Advisory Council (Committee of Nine)
Consumer involvement
Food
Price monitoring and tightening the price standard

3. Teamsters and the wage standard

4. Price Monitoring

Expanded staff
Changing the price standard

*Is wage standard fair?
"Give us 3 mos."
7/8/Reg mfg -
100 no paythrough*

Attachment

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FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES
ENCLOSURE CONTAINS

Toni Changes

Polk in d bad. no features
tariffs on pesticides

30 B52 + 20 KC135

A 7 → 10 135's

Ton. → 20 135's

HQ D EDD etc (no good)

Living 2 hand Resque Title

Can't buy computer -

Alimony - marginal benefit

By 1/2 mile as living

9th (2) Training & retraining

Living will be reduced

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

22 Mar 79

Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler
Fred Kahn

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jerry Rafshoon
Jack Watson
Charlie Schultze
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Mr. President:

This memo was received
this morning.

Phil and Jerry have had
no opportunity to comment
upon it.

Rick

FOR ACTION

FYI

FOR STAFFING

FOR INFORMATION

FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY

IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

NO DEADLINE

LAST DAY FOR ACTION

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARONSON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FIRST LADY

HARDEN

HERNANDEZ

HUTCHESON

KAHN

LINDER

MARTIN

MILLER

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

WARREN

WEDDINGTON

WISE

VOORDE

ADMIN. CONFIDEN.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

Fred. I'm ready to help if there is action which is substantive and can't be done as well by cabinet, governors, Congress, you or the Vice President. I'm ready to be a highly visible tip of the iceberg -

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Alfred E. Kahn
Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler

*Fred
Stu*

J.C.

SUBJECT:

Presidential Involvement in the
Anti-Inflation Program

Recent additional increases in prices, coupled with increasing reports of windfall profits and the recent Teamsters' demand, provide for perhaps the most unhealthy atmosphere to date for voluntary compliance with the anti-inflation program. While it is essential to continue to review the program and develop new alterations to strengthen and tighten it, in the final analysis the success of a voluntary program depends largely, on public confidence.

At this time, a heavily intensified involvement by you in the program is our strongest weapon. The notion that the President is not involved in this program must be immediately mitigated by Presidential involvement. We believe that politically it is essential to develop a perception among the public that you are as committed, involved, and concerned over the problem of inflation as you have been over the problems of the Middle East.

This is all above

We all agree that one of the causative factors in large numbers of middle-sized firms not complying with the price standards is the fear of imminent mandatory controls. The theme of your renewed involvement ought to be that you are committed to making a program work to avoid mandatory controls. Placing the prestige of the Oval Office behind this voluntary effort should ease their fears. In addition, in the event that this program is not successful and some other action is eventually taken, it is politically imperative that the public perceive that you have done all you could possibly have been expected to do to make this voluntary program work.

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2014.01.14
2014.01.14

After discussions with Stu Eizenstat and Landon Butler, we feel very strongly that you should make a major commitment of your time, at least several hours a week, to the anti-inflation program.

We recommend that you increase your public involvement in the anti-inflation program at this time.

✓ approve

 disapprove

Following are suggestions for your involvement in the program. We are asking for your guidance on which actions you feel merit your involvement.

Suggested Options for Presidential Involvement

1. Presidential Announcements: After COWPS has completed a review of all substantive actions that can be taken to strengthen the program, any of those which merit Presidential announcement should be designated as such. To the extent possible, these announcements should be packaged so they will carry the greatest possible weight.

*If
substantive,*

 → ✓ develop proposal for Presidential involvement

 rely on other Administration officials

2. Consumer Involvement Program: You should announce a far-reaching program to involve consumers in the anti-inflation effort that would consist mainly of three components:

(a) the consumer price monitoring effort involving the AFL-CIO, the Consumer Federation of America and COIN;

(b) the publication of a White House Consumer Bulletin informing consumers about upcoming shortages and market changes in products in each of the necessity sectors; and

(c) spearhead a nationwide consumer education effort to increase consumer competence in the marketplace. We are working with Esther Peterson to develop this program.

*g/c
being
waiting
for all
of this*

 ✓ develop proposal for Presidential involvement

 rely on other Administration officials

3. Participation in an Anti-Inflation Conference: We are working with the Federal Regional Councils to schedule regional anti-inflation conferences. After completing this series of conferences (mid-April), we plan to work with all the Governors to schedule a Governor's Anti-Inflation Conference in each State. We think you should consider addressing at least one and maybe two of these conferences where we know the conferences will be especially well-conducted and where the State has clearly taken a lead in the anti-inflation effort. We are working with Jack Watson's office in this effort.

one ok develop proposal for Presidential involvement

 rely on other Administration officials

4. Sectoral Meetings: The nature of your involvement in each of the four necessity sectors will depend on the report and recommendations from the sectoral working groups. This involvement could probably take a number of forms:

--discussions of a particular sector (e.g., in food--
a meeting with farmers, processors, labor, etc.);

--a statement of Executive actions in the sectors; or

--a statement telling a group representing the interests
of one of the sectors what it has to do to control
inflation in that sector;

We would like to proceed to develop suggested options for your involvement in these areas as the working groups complete their reports.

✓ develop proposal for Presidential involvement

✓ rely on other Administration officials

5. Meetings with Problem Industry Components: As COWPS begins to identify problem industries, we would like to set up meetings for you to meet with CEO's, labor leaders and others from two or three of these selected industries to encourage their participation. Obviously, it would be helpful if it could be structured so that some success could come out of these meetings. But here again, the perception of Presidential involvement and participation outweighs, in our opinion, the need for an individual success.

_____ approve
_____ disapprove

*Let me see
what you have*

6. Legislative Action: During the next three weeks we would like to involve you in an intensified effort to get Members of Congress to work with us in selling your anti-inflation program. This involvement would, at first, take the form of your participating with your economic advisors and appropriate Cabinet Secretaries in briefings of key House and Senate leaders and committee chairmen. The format of these briefings would be similar to the briefings in which you have participated on foreign policy. These briefings would focus on your economic and anti-inflation policies. As the legislative proposals begin to move in Congress, we will be calling on you to help in other ways as well. We would like to begin to set up the initial briefings.

☒ develop proposal for Presidential involvement
☐ rely on other Administration officials

7. White House Briefings for Small Business Associations: Hamilton's staff is working to bring associations up-to-date on the overall aspects of the anti-inflation effort, including the budget and regulatory reform. These associations are key players in communicating with their membership and soliciting their support and participation. We would like to involve you in one or more of these briefings.

☒ develop proposal for Presidential involvement
☐ rely on other Administration officials

8. Business Advisory Committee: An unofficial ad hoc anti-inflation task force has been formed by major business organizations (Tom Murphy, Business Roundtable; John deButts, Business Council, etc.), to solicit support and compliance from the business sector. We are considering asking them to do a number of things, including putting together a weekly anti-inflation report for you, having peer companies request compliance from suppliers, advertising and requesting peer companies to advertise the guidelines program and companies who are in compliance, etc. We would like you to meet with this group next week and review a list of items that big business could assist with in promoting the program. We are working with Secretary Kreps to organize this meeting.

☒ approve

☐ disapprove

We may be recommending that you deliver a tough speech soon to a well-attended business gathering to demonstrate that you expect stronger participation by the business community in the anti-inflation program.

9. Publicized Phone Calls to Labor/Management: We would like you to make phone calls of congratulations and thanks to parties who have entered into a contract that is in compliance. These calls may be to the head of a labor union, the CEO of a company, a mayor of a city, and the head of a labor union in that city where there had just been a contract agreed upon that is within the guidelines, etc. We will see that these calls are well publicized and that the proper parties receive credit.

☐ approve

☐ disapprove

If you agree to increase your participation in the program, we suggest that a member of Mr. Kahn's staff meet on a regular basis with Phil Wise and Fran Voorde to plan it.

☒ approve

☐ disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
H.T. has copy
treat as
confidential

MR. PRESIDENT -
I HAVE TALKED WITH STU
AND STRAUSS ABOUT THIS. THEY
THE WHITE HOUSE AGREE WITH THIS ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON OF RAY'S POSTURE.

WJ

Ham - My understanding
with Ray is that he
and I will stay out
of the negotiations. I
made this clear at Camp
David. Confirm it with
him - J.C.

MEMORANDUM TO HAMILTON JORDAN
FROM: LONDON BUTLER
DATE: MARCH 21, 1979
SUBJECT: TEAMSTERS' NEGOTIATIONS

As I mentioned to you in my memorandum on Sunday, I think there is a 50-50 chance that we can achieve an acceptable Master Freight settlement if the Administration maintains a firm and steady course. I am now seriously worried that our efforts will be badly handicapped by mishandling of the negotiations on our own part.

Specifically, I think that Secretary Marshall is over-anxious to involve himself in the negotiations, and that his presence in the negotiations at this stage will be detrimental to the effort to obtain a satisfactory settlement.

(In this afternoon's WASHINGTON STAR, there is an article, copy attached, which states that the President has "decided to have Ray Marshall take a more involved role in the negotiations." The article only quotes "Administration aides.")

I think you should be well aware of the following:

- Ray's increased involvement will, at this stage, seriously undermine the effectiveness of Wayne Horvitz, who has been called in by the parties to mediate the negotiations. Wayne knows the trucking industry well, and he is highly respected by Schultze, Bosworth, Strauss, Eizenstat and others directly involved in the development of the Administration's anti-inflation policies.
- Strauss, Schultze, Kahn, Eizenstat, Bosworth, and Horvitz respect Ray as Secretary of Labor, but they have no confidence in him as a wage negotiator. If Ray moves into the forefront, it will be almost impossible to maintain a unified Administration position when important decisions must be made during the course of negotiations.
- Finally, Ray has what amounts to a conflict of interest; if he is heavily involved in the Administration's efforts to keep the Teamsters' settlement within the guidelines, the President will be accused of using his law enforcement powers to obtain compliance with the anti-inflation program.

The President should make it clear that, at this stage, he is relying directly on Wayne Horvitz to be the Administration's primary point of contact with both management and the Teamsters. The President could signal his intention simply by calling Wayne directly for an up-to-date report on the status of the talks, and by asking Wayne to provide him directly with a daily written report.

Further, the President could ask Hamilton, or perhaps Judge Bell, to caution Ray on his involvement in the talks at this time. Ray should become heavily involved only if it is evident that mediation by Horvitz will not work.

White House Refuses To Ease Wage Guides For Teamster Contract

By Lance Gay

Washington Star Staff Writer

Taking a hard-line stand, President Carter has rejected a bid by the Teamsters Union to further bend the "voluntary" wage guidelines.

At the Camp David meeting with his Cabinet Monday, Carter, who is still hoping for a modest settlement, decided to have Labor Secretary Ray Marshall take a more involved role in the negotiations between the Teamsters Union and the industry.

Both sides reportedly are moving slowly in bargaining over a new nationwide trucking contract.

The union, representing almost 300,000 over-the-road truckers, affected by the talks that resumed here this week, had asked the administration for a more liberal interpretation of the guidelines to allow it to negotiate a more generous contract.

BUT ADMINISTRATION aides reported that there was "no shift at all" in the government's view toward those negotiations during discussions at Camp David.

The decision to involve Marshall more in the negotiations comes as no surprise. Marshall has been keeping a low profile in the bargaining between the Teamsters and Trucking Management Inc. — the industry bargaining arm — partly because of the Labor Department's involvement in a three-year investigation of allegations of Teamster pension fund fraud.

But it also was felt that as the talks come down to the March 31 deadline, the administration's policy needs more coordination, so Marshall will be taking a more active role.

The administration has asked labor unions to accept wage increases of no more than 7 percent a year.

IN ITS INITIAL money request, the union asked for wage and benefit increases in excess of 35 percent over the next three years.

The Teamsters initial request was believed to be for a \$2.35-an-hour increase in wages over the next three years for truckers now earning an average of \$9.40 an hour. It was understood that what the Teamsters wanted was for the administration to declare 58 cents of this increase as "old money" — money that is part of the expiring contract and therefore not covered by the guideline program. The program covers only new contracts negotiated this year.

That maneuver probably would have shaved about 6 percent off the part of the package covered by the guidelines.

Another key request of the administration reportedly was a more liberal interpretation of how the guidelines affect health and benefit programs. The union argued that restoring full benefit levels to what they were three

years ago should not be counted as part of the guideline math.

BOTH REQUESTS have been denied by the administration, which is taking a more hard-line approach to how the guidelines are to be interpreted and which is warning publicly that it will push for legislation to decontrol the trucking industry if the union's contract exceeds the guidelines.

The industry has rejected formally the Teamsters' initial offer and suggested that an offer more in line with the guideline program would be appropriate.

THE WHITE HOUSE

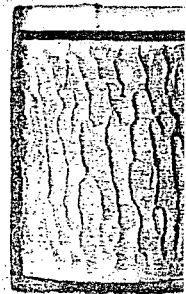
WASHINGTON

22 Mar 79

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson



	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

done
J

MR. PRESIDENT:

SENATOR LONG

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
LOUISIANA WHERE HE HAD A VERY
SUCCESSFUL FUND RAISER IN BATON
ROUGE. GOVERNOR EDWARDS, WHOM
SENATOR LONG VIEWED AS A POTENTIAL
OPPONENT IN 1980, ANNOUNCED
PUBLICLY THAT HE WAS FOR LONG.

YOU MAY WANT TO MENTION
THIS TO HIM WHEN YOU CALL. HE
IS OBSESSED WITH HIS RE-ELECTION
AND, THEREFORE, WOULD APPRECIATE
YOUR INTEREST.

DAN TATE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 20, 1979

*done
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
FRANK MOORE
DICK MOE

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Russell Long

We recommend that you call Senator Long before Secretary Califano announces the Administration's approach towards a national health plan. We believe you should make the following points to the Senator:

- She did
this
g called*
- You have decided to ask Congress to pass only the first phase of a comprehensive health plan this session. You will reaffirm your commitment to a comprehensive plan and present an outline of such a plan, but your emphasis will be on passage of the first phase legislation. Secretary Califano will make that announcement Thursday.
 - Although there will be some differences in approach, the first phase plan will be similar to Long-Ribicoff. It will include Medicare and Medicaid reform, as well as provisions for catastrophic coverage.
 - The Administration will be prepared to testify generally on its approach at Senator Long's hearings next week.
 - You look forward to working with him in passing legislation which can benefit millions of Americans.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Q

CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Senator Russell Long

DATE: March 21, 1979 right after your 3:00
meeting with Senator Kennedy.

RECOMMENDED BY: Frank Moore, *for m* Bob Maher, Dan Tate

PURPOSE: To discuss National Health Insurance.

Date of submission March 21, 1979

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
FRANK MOORE
DICK MOE

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Russell Long

We recommend that you call Senator Long before Secretary Califano announces the Administration's approach towards a national health plan. We believe you should make the following points to the Senator:

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- You look forward to working with him in passing legislation which can benefit millions of Americans.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/22/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT

ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Consumer Cooperative Bank

On August 20, 1978, you signed the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act which establishes a National Consumer Cooperative Bank to provide financial and technical assistance to consumer cooperatives.

The Bank will be a mixed ownership Government corporation. The United States Treasury will purchase up to \$300 million of the Bank's class A Stock over the next five years, thus providing the Bank's initial capitalization. The class A stock will eventually be retired through the purchase of other classes of Bank stock by the borrowing cooperative members. In this manner, the federal debt will be repaid.

We have worked closely with Stu and Esther Peterson in making the following recommendations. Esther concurs with the package. Stu agrees with the candidates, but would have preferred the inclusion of Mitchell Rofsky, who is discussed below.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Bank will be governed by a thirteen member Board of Directors, appointed by you and subject to Senate confirmation. Terms will be for three years. Seven members must be officers of the federal government. Six members must be from the general public and shall have extensive cooperative experience in the following categories: (1) housing; (2) consumer goods; (3) low-income cooperatives; (4) consumer services; and (5) all other eligible cooperatives.

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In developing the following recommendations, we have balanced these categories with consideration for geography; emerging and established coops; urban and rural concerns; and financial expertise and consumer orientation.

Public Members

Rev. A. J. McKnight is a black Catholic priest from Louisiana. He is the President of the Southern Cooperative Development Fund, a development bank that lends funds and provides technical assistance to limited-resource cooperatives, and community controlled organizations in the Southeast. Formerly the Director of the Southern Cooperative Development Program and founder of the Southern Consumers Cooperative, Rev. McKnight has devoted his entire life to the development of low-income cooperatives in the South and is considered the father of the black cooperative movement in the South.

Juan Patlan is presently the Executive Director of the Mexican American Unity Council, a community development corporation in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Patlan's cooperative experience has primarily been in the development of community credit unions, providing them with technical assistance in loan packaging and helping them to pool public and private sector resources. Hispanics have not taken full advantage of cooperative ventures and Patlan's leadership will help bring the benefits of the Bank to their attention.

Ronald Grzywinski is an innovative banker. He is the founder and President of the Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation of Chicago, a bank holding company, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of its subsidiary, the South Shore National Bank. Through Mr. Grzywinski's guidance the South Shore National Bank has drawn national attention for its innovative lending policies. The Bank

has made extensive loans to community-based businesses and cooperative housing projects. The South Shore National Bank is one of the few commercial banks in Chicago to make loans to cooperatives. As past President of the Hyde Park Bank and Trust and the First National Bank of Lockport, Illinois, Mr. Grzywinski's commercial banking experience will be valuable for the Board.

Derek Shearer is an economist who specializes in public financial institutions. He has conducted research and published numerous articles on cooperative and community economic development. He is the founder of Co-opportunity, the largest and most successful food cooperative in Southern California. Shearer is particularly familiar with the problems of financial planning and the technical assistance requirements of the "emerging new wave" cooperatives. An active member of the California Coop Federation, he is also a professor of the New School for Democratic Management. This is the first business school in the nation to include the management of cooperatives as part of the school's curriculum.

Frances Levenson is presently Director of Urban Housing and Vice President of the New York Bank for Savings. For the past three years she has been in charge of the Bank's program of sponsoring, financing and promoting low and moderate-income housing and coop conversion. In addition, Ms. Levenson is Vice President of the Settlement Housing Fund of the United Neighborhood Houses, a major agency concerned with low and moderate-income coop conversion in New York City. In this connection, she was responsible for the tenant coop education program at the Forest Hills Public Housing Project -- the first public housing coop in the country. Ms. Levenson is an expert in conventional mortgage financing and federally subsidized housing and coop conversion.

Joseph Hanskenecht is presently Director of Public Affairs for League Insurance Companies and the Michigan Credit Union League. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of



the Southern Cooperative Development Fund, Mr. Hanskenecht is knowledgeable and experienced with regard to the techniques of successful coop financing. He also serves on the Financial Institutions Committee of the Cooperative League of the United States and Board of Directors of the Consumer Cooperative Alliance. Mr. Hanskenecht has also been intimately involved with the research, design, drafting and enactment of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate the above-named persons to be Members of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

✓ approve disapprove

Government Members

Roger Altman is Assistant Secretary for Domestic Finance, Department of the Treasury. The Treasury would bring the Bank its expertise on financial matters and the respect of the financial community. Moreover, it will be the purchaser and holder of the Bank's class A stock and has a statutory right to review and consult on Bank leveraging policies.

Geno Baroni is Assistant Secretary for Neighborhoods at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Baroni relates directly to cooperative groups through HUD's Offices of Neighborhoods, Volunteer Associations and Consumer Protection, and has played a leading role in the inter-agency task force's work.

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Sam Brown is Director of ACTION. ACTION was a major participant in lobbying for the creation of the bill and has considerable staff resources that will be helpful in the early development of the agency. Many of ACTION's programs encourage development of coops by providing start-up grants and expertise. ✓

Patricia Burr is Assistant Administrator for Management Assistance at the Small Business Administration. The small business community opposed the creation of the Bank, fearing it will give an unfair competitive advantage to coops. SBA's representation on the Board will help develop better understanding with that community. ✓

Lawrence Connell, Jr. is Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration Board. Mr. Connell would make a strong contribution on the Board of Directors in view of his regulatory experience supervising cooperative financial institutions, including low-income credit unions. ✓

Carol T. Foreman is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services. Her previous experience as Executive Director of the Consumer Federation of America would be of major benefit to the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, particularly as it establishes policies for the broad range of rural and consumer cooperative organizations. ✓

Donald Wilkinson is the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. While he would take an extremely conservative approach to lending, he has a wealth of personal experience in similar experiments with farm credit systems. He is also willing to make the resources of his agency available to the Bank. ✓

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate the above-named persons to be Members of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

✓ approve disapprove ✓

Mitchell Rofsky is a lobbyist for Ralph Nader's Congress Watch. He was strongly recommended for the Board by Stu, Nader, some members of the House Banking Committee, and Congressman St. Germain, Committee Chairman and chief architect of the Bank. Rofsky knows the bill as well if not better than anyone. He worked with the Congress and the Administration in developing the compromise version of the bill. He also organized the grassroots lobbying effort that insured final passage. You only have six public positions to fill.

The bill requires that the Directors have extensive experience in coops. In our judgment, Rofsky at age 28 does not have the depth of experience as those candidates recommended. He would be ideal for a major staff position and we hope to attract him to the Bank in that role. Bill Cable reports that while St. Germain will be disappointed, he will accept your decision.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/22/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT TK
ARNIE MILLER ~~AM~~

SUBJECT: National Transportation Safety Board

There is a non-Democratic vacancy on the National Transportation Safety Board.

The statute requires that two of the five members have a transportation or safety background. While you have met this requirement with the appointments of McAdams (aviation) and Driver (highway), we join Chairman Jim King in recommending a third safety expert, Patrick Bursley.

Bursley, of Maryland, was originally recommended to us by Chairman Bill Miller of the Federal Reserve Board. At age 53, he recently retired from the Coast Guard, where he had served in continuous service since 1946. For the past two years he was Chairman of the Marine Safety Council and Chief Counsel of the Coast Guard. He coordinated senior level policy review of all Coast Guard regulatory proposals, as well as directed a staff of over 150 attorneys in maritime, administrative and international law. As District Commander from 1974 - 1976, he directed all inland operations in 22 States.

He is skilled as a safety expert, lawyer, and regulator in addition to 20 years of practical marine experience.

Jim King joins us in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate G. H. Patrick Bursley to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

☒ approve

☐ disapprove

J

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COMMENTS ON G. H. PATRICK BURSLEY

Admiral John B. Hayes, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

"I have known Bursley for 35 years. He headed the Maritime Safety Council, which is the processing vehicle for all of the Coast Guard's safety regulation. In fact, Bursley has been instrumental in writing some of these regulations. He is a diplomat who is willing and capable of standing up to conflict. There is no doubt in my mind about his ability to perform well at the NTSB."

Admiral W. M. Benkert, U.S. Coast Guard (Retired)

"Bursley has been a sailor, Captain of the Port, and a lawyer. In my opinion, this combination of background has given him a practical and skilled approach to marine safety. He also has regulatory experience. He helped draft the Coast Guard's regulations with regard to environmental marine safety. Bursley is a positive individual who gets along well with people. He doesn't get mad when he does not get his way; he just comes back harder the next time. He can be firm when it comes to making decisions."

David R. Owen, Past President, Maritime Law Association

"I have known Bursley for over two years. He was the Captain of the Port in Baltimore. I also knew him as Chief Counsel. He is an excellent lawyer. Since I deal regularly with the NTSB, I know that there is nobody there with the expertise in maritime safety that Bursley would bring. He has judicial temperament, and is the kind of person the Board needs."

Rear Admiral Clifford F. DeWolfe, Chief Counsel, U.S. Coast Guard, and Chairman of the Marine Safety Council

"Bursley is known as a man of great equanimity and exceptional competence. I have known him for the last 20 years. He knows maritime safety and has directed the Guard's regulatory process especially with regard to the maritime industry. He always consults many views before he makes his policy decisions. He is seemingly quite unassuming, but really very tough."

Rear Admiral Benedict L. Stabile, Chief, Office of Engineering, U.S. Coast Guard

"Bursley is an outstanding gentleman. He has an analytical mind, and a complete grasp of the regulatory process of maritime safety. He is mild-mannered, but tough. He has always been viewed as an effective leader. I think the combination of skills he would bring to the NTSB would be a plus for the Board."

G. H. PATRICK BURSLEY
Bethesda, Maryland

EXPERIENCE

1946 - 1978 Continuous service as a commissioned
 officer in the U.S. Coast Guard

 Chief Counsel, 1976 - 1978

 Chairman, Marine Safety Council,
 1976 - 1978

 Chief of U.S. Delegation,
 International Conference on
 Limitation of Liability for
 Maritime Claims, November 1976

 Promoted to Rear Admiral, 1974

 Captain, Port of Baltimore,
 1972 - 1974

EDUCATION

1953 George Washington University
 Law School, J.D.

1946 U.S. Coast Guard Academy, B.S.

ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS

Distinguished Service Metal, U.S. Coast Guard
Member, American Bar Association
Member, Federal Bar Association
Member, Maritime Bar Association

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 53
Independent

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT TK
ARNIE MILLER ~~AM~~

SUBJECT: National Credit Union Administration
Board

On November 10, 1978, you signed the Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978. In addition to strengthening the supervisory authority of Federal agencies which regulate depository institutions, the Act calls for the establishment of a three-member National Credit Union Administration Board to replace NCUA's present structure of Administrator and six-member Board.

On January 24, you approved Larry Connell's appointment as Chairman of the Board. He was the Administrator under the prior structure.

Democratic Member

The NCUAB is now empowered to establish a central banking facility for credit unions. Therefore, it is important to have as a member of the board a person with not only hands-on lending experience, but one with experience lending to institutions that are themselves lenders. P. A. Mack's practical banking experience and knowledge of the Hill will make him a valuable addition to the Board.

He came to our attention as a candidate for the Federal Reserve Board. Before joining Senator Bayh's staff as Administrative Assistant in 1971, Mack had substantial experience in banking, having served as an Agricultural

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Economist and Lending Officer for ten years with a whole-sale bank, and for three years as a Vice President for Correspondent Banking and Commercial Lending. Additionally, Mack served on the board of a small rural bank in Delavan, Illinois for eleven years.

Larry Connell, Bob McKinney, and Frank Moore join us in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate P. A. Mack, Jr. to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board.

✓ approve disapprove

✓

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P. A. MACK, JR.
Washington, D.C.

EXPERIENCE

1971 - Present	Administrative Assistant, U.S. Senator Birch Bayh
1968 - 1971	Vice President-Correspondent Banking and Commercial Lending, Continental Illinois National Bank, Chicago
1955 - Present	Part owner and manager, Mack Farms, Delavan, Illinois
1960 - 1971	Member, Board of Directors, Loan Committee and Executive Committee, Tazewell County National Bank, Delavan, Illinois
1960 - 1966	Faculty-Business Administration, American Institute of Banking, Chicago, Illinois
1958 - 1959	Lecturer-Management, DePaul University, Chicago
1958 - 1968	Agricultural Economist and Lending Officer, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
1955 - 1957	Mill Manager, Quaker Oats Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
1953 - 1955	Graduate Assistant, Indiana University, Bureau of Personnel and Placement

EDUCATION

1965 - 1967 (Summers)	Graduate School of Banking, University of Wisconsin
1963 - 1964 (Summers)	Agricultural Credit School, Iowa State University
1958 - 1961	Graduate Certificate, American Institute of Banking
1955	Indiana University, M.B.A.
1952	Purdue University, B.S., Agriculture

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 48
Democrat

COMMENTS ON P. A. MACK, JR.

The Honorable Birch Bayh, United States Senator

"P. A. has been my best friend since we both attended Purdue and I can personally vouch for the fact that he is a man whose character is such that you could trust him with your very life. He has the rare combination of a working relationship with both rural and big city finance. He has a high degree of sensitivity to the workings of Congress. His appointment would evidence a particular concern for the average American, the financial community and the Congress."

A. J. Reimers, Treasurer, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Missouri

"It was my pleasure to have been associated with Mr. Mack when he was with both Harris Bank and Continental Bank in Chicago. In his capacity as an advisor to our company, we found that his strong hands-on background in agriculture was of great value as we attempted to create financially strong, independent distribution of our products. His abilities in problem-solving were most invaluable."

Arthur M. Weimer, Savings Association Professor, Graduate School of Business, Indiana University

"Few people have the unusual combination of banking and governmental experience such as Mr. Mack has had. He has a quick mind, gets on well with people and understands the thinking of the business community as well as that of Capitol Hill."

John F. Mee, Mead Johnson Professor of Management, Graduate School of Business, Indiana University

"P. A. Mack is a man of integrity, great energy, and a willingness to work for the public interest through good government practices. He has had a long and successful career in the area of banking, agriculture and government service, and I have no hesitancy in recommending him."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

MEETING WITH SENATOR PRESSLER AND FAMILY

Thursday, March 22, 1979

12:15 p.m. (5 minutes)

Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM*I. PURPOSE

To give Senator Pressler an opportunity to pay a courtesy call with his sister and brother-in-law.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Senator Pressler requested an opportunity to bring in his family to greet you.

Senator Pressler won the seat of retired Senator Abourezk last year. He previously served in the House of Representatives from 1975-79. He was born on March 29, 1942 in Humboldt, South Dakota; he is Catholic and single; he has his B.A. from the University of South Dakota, and M.A. from Harvard University, and a J.D. from Harvard Law School; he served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam from 1966-68.

He is serving on the Budget Committee; Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; Committee on Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Small Business.

Senator Pressler delivered a speech on the Senate floor on Monday questioning the aid package to Israel and Egypt. You may want to mention the need for United States assistance to these countries and the very small relative cost.

- B. Participants: The President, Senator Larry Pressler, Bev and Roger Woolles and their children, Dave (16), Mike (15), and Tim (14); Frank Moore
- C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

12:10 pm

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*
 "Bill"
RE: Judge W. F. Blanks visit
March 22, 1979 - 12:05 pm

As you know, Judge Blanks was one of your early supporters. He has asked for the opportunity to have a picture taken with you. He will be bringing his wife, Louise, and his son, W. F. Blanks, Jr. (age 26).

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• *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph aureus) is the most common cause of skin infections. It is a gram-positive, spherical bacterium that can form clusters. It is often found on the skin and in the nose. It can cause a variety of infections, including skin abscesses, impetigo, and cellulitis. It is also a common cause of food poisoning and hospital-acquired infections.

12:20 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1979

MEETING WITH HILMAR L. SOLBERG

Thursday, March 22, 1979

12:20 p.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Anne Wexler *AW*

I. PURPOSE

Courtesy call by Mr. Hilmar (Bill) Solberg of Appleton, Wisconsin, President of Kiwanis International.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Kiwanis International has a total membership of 288,000 in 69 countries. It has been traditional for the President of the United States to receive the President of Kiwanis International each year. Last year, you greeted International President Maurice Gladman of Tustin, California, and delivered a letter from him to his son who was stationed on the nuclear guided missile carrier, the U.S.S. Mississippi, which you visited in Norfolk, Virginia on August 5, 1978.

B. Participants: Mr. Hilmar (Bill) Solberg, Mr. Darrell Coover, Chairman, Kiwanis Public Relations Committee, and Richard Reiman, Hamilton Jordan's staff.

C. Press Plan: White House Photo

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Mr. Solberg will present a piece of scrimshaw to you.
2. Among Kiwanis' many service-related activities is a major project called the Safeguard Against Crime Program. Kiwanis has invested over \$1-1/2 million in this program which was developed to enlighten people about the potential of crime to their persons and property and to work more closely with local law enforcement officials.
3. Mr. Solberg is the Advertising Manager for the Farm Equipment Division of Koehring Corporation in Appleton, Wisconsin.

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4. Kiwanis' counterpart youth program is Key Club (high school) and Circle K (college). Kiwanis has long been noted for its youth activities.
5. Mr. Solberg will offer the use of the June issue of the Kiwanis magazine for an anti-inflation editorial by Fred Kahn. This magazine reaches approximately 300,000 people.

Fred Kahn's office and Richard Reiman of Hamilton Jordan's office are already in touch with the Kiwanis staff regarding the article.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT

ARNIE MILLER

TH
AM

SUBJECT:

United States Tax Court

In response to your note dated March 14, 1979, the Attorney General concurs in our recommendation of Arthur Nims as Judge of the United States Tax Court.

1065

5901

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1979

*Does
Atty Gen
recommend?*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AMS*

SUBJECT: United States Tax Court

On December 21, 1978, you approved Mr. Scott B. Lukins to be nominated to the present vacancy on the United States Tax Court. Mr. Lukins declined to serve last week.

We recommend that you nominate Arthur L. Nims, III, of New Jersey, as Judge of the United States Tax Court.

Mr. Nims is 55 years old and since 1961 has been a partner in McCarter & English in Newark, New Jersey. During the past year, Mr. Nims has served as Secretary of the Section of Taxation, American Bar Association, and also served as Chairman of the Section of Taxation, New Jersey State Bar Association, from 1961 to 1971.

The ABA's Committee on Appointments to the Tax Court was unanimously enthusiastic about Mr. Nims' appointment to the Tax Court.

Mr. Lipshutz recommends this appointment.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Arthur L. Nims, III to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

☒ approve ☐ disapprove

J

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[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT: United States Tax Court

Presently, there is a vacancy on the United States Tax Court.

We recommend that you nominate Scott B. Lukins to this position. Mr. Lukins comes highly recommended by Senators Henry Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson, and Representative Thomas S. Foley.

Mr. Lukins is 49 years old and is presently the senior partner in the law firm of Lukins, Annis, Bastine, McKay & Van Marter, of Spokane, Washington. Mr. Lukins was a tax attorney with the Ford Motor Company and a former Chairman of the Tax Section of the Washington State Bar Association.

Mr. Lukins draws enthusiastic responses from members of the tax bar in the Pacific Northwest, and elsewhere in the United States.

Mr. Lipshutz and Frank Moore recommends this appointment.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Scott B. Lukins to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

_____ approve

_____ disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 14, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

RE: Recommendation for the present vacancy
on the U.S. Tax Court

Attached is a memorandum from the Chairman of the Tax Court Nominating Commission, Bob Mundheim, who also is General Counsel for the Treasury Department.

Along with Frank Moore and Tim Kraft, I have reviewed this recommendation.

All of us agree that it would be preferable to appoint one of the two persons recommended by the Commission who is in private practice rather than the third person, who is in the government. This concurs with the opinion of the Commission set out in the third paragraph of its report to you.

With reference to the two nominees from the private sector, Scot Lukins from the State of Washington and Arthur Nims from the State of New Jersey, either would be an excellent nominee according to the information which Frank, Tim, and I have obtained.

In the absence of other factors which differentiate between the two, perhaps it would be preferable to nominate Mr. Lukins in order to give more geographical balance to the Tax Court; at the present time it is heavily weighted with persons from the East.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT NOMINATING COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

November 16, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Recommendations for the Present Vacancy on
the United States Tax Court

Your October 5 letters to Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal and me requested a report within 60 days, recommending persons whom the United States Tax Court Nominating Commission considers well qualified to serve on the Court.

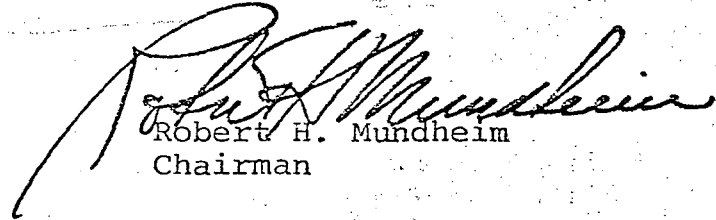
At its initial meeting, the Commission met with Chief Judge Featherston of the Tax Court. Judge Featherston stressed the need for appointment of an individual with tax litigation experience who could immediately step in and carry his share of the heavy case load of that Court. Chief Judge Featherston also stressed the need for balance on the Court in terms of public and private experience.

The Commission noted that since a number of the recent appointees to the Tax Court (including the most recent appointee) did not have substantial private practice experience, the composition of the Court was not well balanced. Concern about this imbalance is reflected in the November 13 letter by Lipman Redman, Chairman, Section of Taxation, American Bar Association, in which he stresses the need for balance on the Court between the public and private sectors "in order to maintain the high standing of the Tax Court as an impartial tax tribunal."

The Commission has carefully reviewed the qualifications of many candidates. Judges, academics, and members of the tax bar (both in and out of government) have been contacted by the Commission in its search for qualified candidates. The names of the candidates which the Commission believes are best qualified are, in alphabetical order: Myron C. Baum, Scott B. Lukins, and Arthur L. Nims, III. Myron Baum is Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division; Scott Lukins and Arthur Nims are successful private tax practitioners. Attached are brief summaries of the background and qualifications of each of the three candidates.

All three candidates are rated "well qualified" for appointment to the Court by the Section of Taxation of the American Bar Association. ("Well qualified" is the highest rating.)

The Commission thinks these candidates represent the best of the candidates presently available and that each would be an excellent choice to fill the vacancy on the Tax Court. However, the Commission unanimously believes that it would be highly desirable for the next appointment to come from private practice. Secretary Blumenthal concurs in these conclusions.



Robert H. Mundheim
Chairman

Attachments

Arthur L. Nims, III

Mr. Nims is 55 years old and since 1961 has been a partner in McCarter & English, Newark, New Jersey. He received a B.A. degree from Williams College in 1947, an LL.B. degree from the University of Georgia Law School in 1949, and an LL.M. (Tax) degree from New York University in 1954. He was admitted to the bar in Georgia in 1949 and practiced in Macon from 1949 to 1951. Mr. Nims served as a trial attorney before the Tax Court in the Office of the Regional Counsel, IRS, in New York City from 1951 to 1954, and as an attorney in the Legislation and Regulations Division, Chief Counsel's Office, IRS, from 1954 to 1955. In 1955 he was admitted to the bar in New Jersey and became an associate with the firm where he is now a partner.

During the past year Mr. Nims served as Secretary of the Section of Taxation, American Bar Association; from 1974 to 1976 he served as Chairman of the Partnership Committee. He also served as Chairman of the Section of Taxation, New Jersey State Bar Association, from 1961 to 1971. He is a member of the American Law Institute and its Advisory Group on the Revision of Subchapter K (Partnerships) of the Internal Revenue Code, and a member of the Advisory Board of Tax Management, Inc.

One member of the Commission, who has known Mr. Nims for at least 20 years, states that he "speaks and writes beautifully and is extraordinarily well organized." This Commission member believes Mr. Nims would make an "exceptionally fine" Tax Court judge.

David E. Watts, of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood, states that Mr. Nims is "exceptionally well qualified" for appointment to the Tax Court, and describes him as having "intelligence, good judgment, a warm personality *** and a calm manner and temperament *** ideally suited for the bench."

The ABA's Committee on Appointments to the Tax Court was unanimously enthusiastic about the prospect of Nims' appointment to the Tax Court.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Ed Sanders

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

*Ed -
I appreciate
Bookbinder's
letter
C*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWARD SANDERS *Ed*

I thought you might be interested in the attached press release from Rabbi Schindler of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the letter from Hy Bookbinder, of the American Jewish Committee.

Attachment:
a/s

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE • 818 18th Street, N.W., Suite 740 • Washington, D.C. 20006 • (202) 298-8787

March 14, 1979

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In less than an hour after we learned of your historic breakthrough yesterday, the President of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Richard Maass, had issued a public statement commending your efforts and hailing the possibility of a real peace between Israel and Egypt. May I now add my own personal word of admiration and appreciation for your efforts?

I know how deeply disappointing and frustrating it has been for you these many months, as one opportunity after another seemed to fall apart. But your persistence and faith and imagination have paid off -- and all of us are very grateful to you for the splendid achievement which would have been impossible without you. The very unique nature of this problem required unique treatment, and you provided it. Your creative leadership in this situation, it is my hope and expectation, not only enhances the outlook for peace in the Middle East, but will contribute also to the rehabilitation of the basic American posture in world affairs.

As you may know, there have been times when I have disagreed with some specific policies or actions of your Administration in the search for peace in the Middle East. There will undoubtedly be such occasional disagreements in the future. But I have always cherished the fact that your principal aides -- the Vice President, Ham Jordan, Ed Sanders, and others -- have encouraged me to speak frankly about my misgivings, and I have taken advantage of that. But never for a moment have I had any doubts about your sincere dedication to the security and welfare of Israel. Events of the last week have only added to my confidence in this judgment.

Sincerely,

Hyman Bookbinder
Washington Representative

HB:clw



Union of American Hebrew Congregations

838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

Telephone (212) 249-0100

Founded in 1873-5633

Contact: Richard Cohen
758-6969 or 988-8042

For Immediate Release

Statement by Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations

On the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty

"The impending peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has a special significance for Americans because it strengthens our country's influence and power in a part of the world that is essential to our economic well-being and military security.

"President Carter merits our appreciation and gratitude not only because he insisted that peace with honor was possible for Cairo and Jerusalem but also because he recognized that the way to achieve that peace was to commit American resources and American prestige in behalf of the two countries that have announced they share our goals of peace and stability in the Middle East."

X X X

31479

SelIC:AJDM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Ronna Freiberg

The attached was returned
in the President's outbox
today and is forwarded
to you for delivery.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE 

SUBJECT:

Senator Moynihan's letter on
Welfare Reform

I have already sent Senator Moynihan an interim response (in my name) acknowledging receipt of the attached letter on welfare reform. Moynihan does not think that you have actually seen the letter. Therefore we have prepared the attached response for your signature. A short "p.s." from you would authenticate this letter for the Senator.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

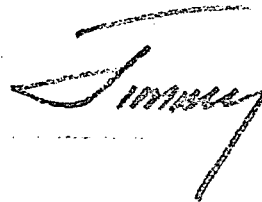
March 21, 1979

To Senator Pat Moynihan

Thank you for your letter of February 8 concerning welfare reform. I will weigh your comments carefully in making my final decisions.

My intention is to send to Congress a bill which will lead to a fairer and more efficient welfare system, encourage work in a more effective manner than present law, and provide additional help to the very most needy. This package will also provide substantial and reliable fiscal relief to hard-pressed governments. I look forward to working closely with you.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

*p.s. I'll certainly go over it
w. the Sta. at your request.
pps Hope to see you Monday*

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 8, 1979

DPS
2-23-79
000001
ACK. FM/SE
CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON

FEB 13 1979

cc: Thomson

Dear Mr. President:

It was most courteous of you to see us yesterday, and I am conscious that I risk imposing on your good nature to raise yet again the question of welfare reform, but we seem to have somewhat divergent understandings of what happened last year, and I would hope to do my part to clear this up, as there is nothing I want more than to be with you in these matters.

From the time you sent your welfare reform bill to Congress in August, 1977, I was for the President's bill and none other. I introduced it; held hearings; talked it up, as it were.

In June, 1978, it was made known that the Ways and Means Committee would not take up your bill which, in the manner of President Nixon's Family Assistance plan, included a comprehensive "negative income tax" type guarantee for all families.

At this point, in my judgment, which God knows is faulty and self-interested, yet I would plead fifteen long years at this enterprise, it seemed best to go ahead with a much more limited bill providing fiscal relief and certain modest but useful reforms. Senators Long and Cranston joined me in this measure. The total cost was to be \$1.5 billion. In no sense was New York to get an excessive share of the relief contemplated. The entire state would have received 13.8 percent of the relief, significantly less than our proportion of welfare costs.

The Administration lobbied vigorously against our proposal. I dare to say vehemently. From first to last the charge was made that passage of our bill in the 95th Congress would jeopardize enactment of a truly comprehensive bill in the 96th, the explicit understanding being that the Administration would send up such a bill.

SUO7
WE00
WE01

The President
February 8, 1979
Page 2

Testifying on September 12, 1977, the Associate Commissioner of Social Security for Family Assistance (the highest level official the Administration would send us) told my subcommittee:

The separate enactment of fiscal relief will, we believe seriously jeopardize the broad coalition of support needed for the vital changes sought by the administration . . .

While legislation to achieve these goals is no longer possible this year, the negotiations and discussions of the past spring and summer have, I think, demonstrated a growing consensus. As a result, we believe that congressional action to achieve these goals is possible next year.

I have to say to you now and -- had anyone from the Administration talked to us -- I would have said then that I did not think you were going to send up such a bill in the 96th Congress. I assumed you would judge the prospects too dismal and the cost too great.

I was not wrong, Mr. President. I hope and believe that our relations are candid enough, and close enough, for me to say straight out that I was right.

The bill Mr. Eizenstat so courteously outlined to me is a sensible, modest, limited measure of the kind that has been routine to welfare policy since the 1930s.

The New Deal made the basic policy decision -- some have bemoaned it, others not -- to leave the administration of programs such as Aid to Dependent Children (as it then was) and Unemployment Insurance with the individual states, allowing them to set their own levels of payments in accordance with Federal matching formulas.

This meant, from the outset, that Southern states had low payment levels. It has also meant, from the outset that "Washington" has recurrently sought to raise those levels, by various devices.

The President
February 8, 1979
Page 3

The proposed Administration bill would raise minimum AFDC payments in 15 Southern and Southwestern states. It would make the AFDC-U program mandatory in 24 Southern and Western states. Apart from some modest fiscal relief, there would be nothing for states such as my own. (In point of fact, as Governor Carey noted, our AFDC-U payments from the Federal government would be reduced.)

In any event, there is little evidence that such measures will be accepted. As I understand it, Senator Long has told you he cannot accept a minimum AFDC payment.

My candid, and caring, advice is that this new proposal will not be enacted. Or if it is, it will merely force on these Southern and Southwestern states what manifestly they do not want. In the meantime you will have dropped the party's commitment to a negative income tax: a flawed idea no doubt; but surely a noble one. Come 1980 there will be no fiscal relief of the kind we have repeatedly promised.

Cannot I ask you to go over this with Stu just one more time? I am, of course, completely at your service in any help I might provide.

Sincerely,



Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Jim Schlegel
info
J

NATIONAL SECURITY, MOBILITY FUELS, AND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

A Report Prepared for the Subcommittee on Economic ^{Stabilization} Stability of
the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs

Congress of the United States

by

Howard Bucknell III

Robert Bailey

Norman Rask

The Ohio State University

Edited by:

Anne Trupp

March 9, 1979

The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations of this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Ohio State University Administration or Faculty at large. Nor do they necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense.

Distributed Jointly by:

The Mershon Center and the Program for Energy Research, Education,
and Public Service, The Ohio State University

Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Avenue

Columbus, Ohio 43210

Telephone: 614/422-5485

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

March 21, 1979

INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN TELEVISION

Thursday, March 22, 1979

3:00 pm (20 minutes)

The Map Room
and Diplomatic RoomFrom: Jerry Rafshoon I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed on television by correspondents from Israeli and Egyptian television prior to the signing of the peace treaty.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

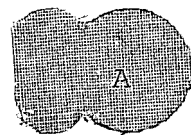
The initial request for these interviews came from Israeli television. After your approval, we made the same offer to Egyptian television.

There will be two separate interviews - the first taking place in the Map Room with Israeli television. Dan Shilon will be the interviewer. Immediately following you will move to the Diplomatic Reception Room for your interview with Egyptian television. The correspondent will be Adib Andreaus.

No press plan.

III. TALKING POINTS

The questions and recommended answers are attached. These answers were prepared by NSC. The questions are in the order they will be asked, and since they each have only 10 minutes with you it is unlikely that they will get through their entire list of questions. The Israeli questions at Tab A, the Egyptian at Tab B.



March 21, 1979

1. What is the significance of the peace treaty to the U.S.?

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel can become the cornerstone of a broader peace in the Middle East which will significantly enhance the prospects for stability and orderly development. We anticipate a strengthening of our own relations with both Israel and Egypt, and we are confident that we will be able to maintain our close relations with other friendly countries in the area as well. Most importantly, the risk of another major armed conflict in the region is reduced measurably with the signing of the peace treaty.

2. Why is it so important to the President, personally, to accomplish this treaty?

I have invested a great deal of my time in a cause which I believe is important to the American people as well as to the people of the Middle East -- the beginning of a process of accommodation and reconciliation between Israel and her Arab neighbors. As a friend of both Israel and Egypt, the United States has a unique role to play, and I believe that we have been instrumental in helping to bridge differences and to overcome doubts.

3. & 4. What will be the price of peace for Israel, Egypt and the U. S.? What are the risks of peace to Egypt? Israel? the world?

Rather than talk of the price of peace for the parties, I think we should look to the opportunities that peace provides. We all know the price and the risks of war in the Middle East. But we have never yet seen the promise of peace -- what that can mean for the citizens of Israel, of Egypt, for the Palestinians, and for others who have been affected by the conflict. Energies which have long been devoted to war and vigilance can now be turned toward constructive development.

5. The President calls this the first step towards a comprehensive peace; can he foresee the possibility that Syria, Jordan, and the Palestinians, encouraged by Saudi Arabia, will cooperate with the continuation of the process?

We hope that the peace process will continue, and that those who are now on the sidelines watching current developments will be persuaded that through negotiations and through peaceful accommodation it is possible to resolve the remaining differences between Israel and her other Arab neighbors. It

may take some time before the other parties are prepared to participate openly, but we will remain involved, along with Israel and Egypt in laying the groundwork for the next important step in the peace process.

6. The President has talked about "self-determination" for the Palestinians; now we are talking "self-rule". Is it possible that the next steps could lead to an independent Palestinian state?

I have spoken of the right of the Palestinians "to participate in the determination of their own future". This is also the language of the Camp David Accords. The focus of the next stage of negotiations will be on giving concrete expression to the concept of Palestinians participating in determining their own future. For the moment, we are concerned with a transitional period which will establish self-governing institutions in the West Bank and Gaza. Only at a later stage will the final status of those areas be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

7. What will the American position be about a Palestinian state?

At Camp David, we all agreed that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza should be resolved through negotiations during the transitional period. The Palestinians should participate in those negotiations, along with Jordan. It is not up to the United States to determine the outcome of those negotiations. It has long been our view that whatever the solution is should be consistent with the principles of U. N. Resolution 242, and that also is contained in the Camp David Agreements.

8. & 9. In case of rejection by the Palestinians toward cooperating with the continuation of the peace process as it stands in the treaty, would the U.S. encourage Israel to talk directly to the P.L.O.? What is the present attitude of the administration toward the P.L.O.?

The United States adheres to its long-standing position of having no official contacts with the P.L.O. as long as the P.L.O. does not recognize Israel's right to exist and U.N. Resolution 242.

10. How will the peace treaty have an impact on relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union?

I see no reason for the achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel to have any adverse impact on U.S.-Soviet relations.

11. Can the President foresee the Soviet Union playing any role in the continuing peace process?

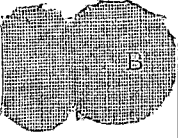
All parties genuinely interested in peace in the Middle East will have an ample opportunity to demonstrate the depth of their commitment as negotiations for a comprehensive peace continue.

12. Was there any point during the negotiations, during the President's efforts, that he felt like giving up?

There have been many times in the past year when the prospects for success in the negotiations seemed dim. But the determination of the parties to succeed and my own sense of personal responsibility to help through U.S. mediation as long as there seemed any prospect of success helped sustain the negotiations through some very difficult moments.

13. The President said in his speech to the Knesset that: "The people of the two nations are ready now for peace. The leaders have not yet proven that we are also ready for peace enough to take a chance." Now the leaders are celebrating peace, but the people of both nations are reacting cautiously. Would you explain this?

I think it is clear that both the leaders and the peoples of both countries want and need peace.



March 21, 1979

RESPONSES TO EGYPTIAN QUESTIONS

Q: When do you think would be the appropriate time for the United States to enter into a direct dialogue with the representatives of the Palestinian people for the final or second stage of comprehensive peace in the Middle East?

A: The United States will be a full participant in the next round of talks dealing with the West Bank and Gaza. In the course of those talks, we expect to be in touch with the Palestinians in order to understand better their views. As you know, the Palestinians are invited to participate in the next phase of negotiations and it is our hope that they will do so. As I said in my speech to the Egyptian People's Assembly, the United States is prepared to deal with any party that is genuinely committed to peace in the Middle East.

Q: In view of Prime Minister Begin's statement following Camp David, which he has reiterated, how do you view the continued expansion of existing Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza?

A: The American position on Israeli settlements in occupied territory is well-known and has not changed. We expect this to be one of the issues that will arise in the next round of negotiations.

Q: It has been consistent United States policy under Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford and now yourself, to be against the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, or recognizing it as the capital of Israel. I know all the moderate Arabs and the Muslim world at large are very eager to hear your views, Mr. President, on the subject of Jerusalem today.

A: The United States has pursued a consistent policy concerning Jerusalem. We do not believe that unilateral acts by any party can determine the future of this city which is so important to people of the three great religions. As part of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, I would hope that the controversy surrounding Jerusalem and its status would also be resolved. Jerusalem can and should be truly the city of peace in which Jews, Christians, and Muslims can all recognize their common heritage.

Q: We realize that under a democratic free enterprise system, there is little that the administration can do, more than provide Egypt with financial aid, loans and grants. What is needed in Egypt is something more than that to achieve President Sadat's dream of reconstruction and prosperity. What is needed, Mr. President, is the symbolic crossing of the road with Egypt, and putting America's moral weight behind the transfer of technology and the efforts that would make peace synonymous with economic prosperity and stability.

A: The United States fully supports efforts to assist Egypt in developing its economy. We will do our part in direct government-to-government assistance. We are attempting to improve the efficiency of our economic aid relations. We have just sent our Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs to Egypt for high-level consultations. While President Sadat is in the United States, he will be meeting many American business leaders, I will personally do what I can to encourage American businessmen to engage in joint ventures with Egyptian firms in Egypt and to invest in the Egyptian economy. I believe that there are great opportunities for our two countries to work together.

Q: (Referring to the President's statement to out-of-town editors prior to the trip to the Middle East, re Egypt's becoming militarily able to play a stabilizing role in its region:)

Do you foresee difficulties with Congress? and what do you personally visualize towards achieving that goal?

A: The United States intends to strengthen both its economic and military relations with Egypt. We believe that the peace treaty that is to be signed between Egypt and Israel will be a cornerstone for a broader peace in the Middle East, and will therefore have a stabilizing influence on the region. As the largest Arab country, Egypt clearly has a significant role to play on behalf of stability throughout the region. We share this goal with Egypt, and we expect to cooperate with President Sadat toward the objective we share of insuring that the peace between Egypt and Israel serves as a step toward a broader peace in the Middle East.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/22/79

Fred Khan

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jerry Rafshoon

FOR ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

☒ RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARONSON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FIRST LADY

HARDEN

HERNANDEZ

HUTCHESON

☒ KAHN

LINDER

MARTIN

MILLER

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

WARREN

WEDDINGTON

WISE

VOORDE

ADMIN. CONFIDEN.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

*Tell Fred
to comply*

Q

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL BUILDING, 101 EAST ERIE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

HILMAR L. "BILL" SOLBERG
3 Westwood Court
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

March 22, 1979

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The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As President of Kiwanis International, I wish to extend Kiwanis' warmest congratulations to you for your extraordinary efforts toward achieving a future of peace and stability in the Middle East. Kiwanis, with some 300,000 members in 69 nations, is acutely aware of the vital necessity for peace and constructive relationships between nations as a basis for progress in meeting the human and spiritual needs that are a particular concern of our organization.

We also share your concern for the second major issue facing the world today - economic stability and, especially, inflation. I would like to offer the support and cooperation of Kiwanis International in the government's efforts to curb inflation, for this economic ill has affected the ability of our clubs to render service to their communities just as much as it has affected the ability of businesses and governments to pursue their goals.

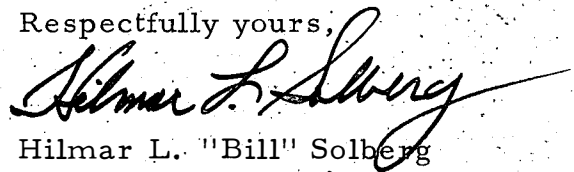
Our official publication is read by some 280,000 business and professional men in the United States, each of whom is involved as a volunteer in community service. With your endorsement, I invite Mr. Alfred Kahn, as spokesman for the administration's fight against inflation, to address our members on this issue through the "Viewpoints" page of KIWANIS Magazine. Several U.S. Presidents and many cabinet and agency heads have used this forum to explain their goals in the past, and I am sure that a message here by Mr. Kahn would generate high readership and interest.

I would suggest that, in addition to the many costs of inflation that most of us are aware of, special note be taken of the cost of inflation to the voluntary service sector of society and its effect on the ability to do good, an aspect that has not been highlighted in the press. As an international organization, Kiwanis has also experienced the difficulties of inflation as a worldwide problem, and this international factor might also be touched upon in the statement.

We would like to feature Mr. Kahn in our earliest possible issue. The deadline for the June issue is April 15. If Mr. Kahn can provide a suitable message of about 800 words, with a portrait photograph, by this date, we will be delighted to bring it to the attention of our members. Executive Editor David Williams can answer any questions that may arise and will be happy to work with Mr. Kahn's staff on this matter.

Thank you, Mr. President, for what you have been able to achieve so far, and rest assured that you have all our prayers for success in addressing the many problems that the United States and the world face today.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hilmar L. Solberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Hilmar L. "Bill" Solberg
President, Kiwanis International

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/21/79

Mr. President:

DPS reviewed the attached
briefing paper.

Rick

3/22

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ambassador Robert S. Strauss

RE: Your meeting with textile/apparel industry
and union leaders and certain members of the
Senate and House

PURPOSE

This meeting is held to discuss the "Administration Textile Program" developed through consultation with the industry and through the interagency process. This comprehensive program includes steps by the government to insure that growth in textile imports will be orderly, and that government and industry will work together to improve export capability, productivity and anti-inflation efforts.

ATTENDANCE

Administration: Ambassador Strauss, who conducted the talks leading to the policy paper; Secretary Kreps, Secretary Marshall; Stu Eizenstat; and others who were involved in the process.

Labor: Chick Chaiken and Murray Finley (Finley is trying to change travel plans to get here) and others from their unions.

Industry: leaders of American Textile Manufacturers Institute (ATMI) such as current president Bob Small of South Carolina, their next president, Morris Bryan of Georgia, Bill Battle of Virginia and Bill Klopman of North Carolina; leaders of the American Apparel Manufacturers Association including its president, John Woltz of North Carolina; and others from New England through New York to the South.

Congress: Senator Hollings and Congressman Ken Holland from South Carolina are the leaders of the dozen or so from the Hill, with representation of nine or ten states from Massachusetts down through Mississippi.

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for Preservation Purposes

PROGRAM

Ambassador Strauss will serve as host. He will open with comments about government working with business and labor to solve problems rather than opposing each other over minor differences. Secretaries Kreps and Marshall will comment on the efforts of their departments to carry out the Administration Textile Policy, as defined.

You would speak to the gathering (suggested talking points follow) but would not be expected to enter into a colloquy unless you wish to do so; Senator Hollings would be the individual most likely to speak up, saying that he will be watching for implementation of the policy.

The room will be quite full, so it is not likely you will be able to greet the participants individually.

Invite the participants to remain for a while with the other Administration officials to talk further. It is expected that the meeting could then be concluded in less than a half hour.

TALKING POINTS

- I have a deep concern for the nearly two and a half million people working in the textile and apparel industry, more than half of them women, and a sizeable percentage of minorities.
- I have observed these people at work in the mills of New England, the shops of New York, and the mills and factories of the South.
- the first industry group to come to the White House for a meeting after I became President was this industry, and that is the real origin of the comprehensive program which we have since developed; last November, when I vetoed the legislation which would have taken textiles out of the MTN, I expressed the need to get this program completed, and that is what we have done.
- we seek to let the industry and its workers have some certainty about how the government will act with regard to surges in imports, monitoring systems, etc. The industry understands that there will be growth in imports, but expects that it will be orderly, and that is one aim of this policy.
- another aim of this policy is to increase U.S. exports, to this end, the Commerce Department is adding staff and emphasis to the textile export section.
- with improvements in productivity and competition as promised in this policy, I know the textile and apparel industry as a whole will continue its excellent record of holding down price increases.
- a key element in our economic planning is an expansion of business opportunities through the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and I know that those in this room have every good reason to support the trade agreements when they come before the Congress and will do so.
- the Administration Textile Policy is already substantially being executed, and it is in good hands. It is not just a piece of paper, it is a working blueprint which is being followed. We need to all work together to see that it continues to be effective.